

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER: PARIS: Sunday, May 6 (23-25). Tomorrow: Sunday, May 6 (25-27). Monday, May 7 (25-27). Tuesday, May 8 (25-27). Wednesday, May 9 (25-27). Thursday, May 10 (25-27). Friday, May 11 (25-27). Saturday, May 12 (25-27). Sunday, May 13 (25-27). Monday, May 14 (25-27). Tuesday, May 15 (25-27). Wednesday, May 16 (25-27). Thursday, May 17 (25-27). Friday, May 18 (25-27). Saturday, May 19 (25-27). Sunday, May 20 (25-27). Monday, May 21 (25-27). Tuesday, May 22 (25-27). Wednesday, May 23 (25-27). Thursday, May 24 (25-27). Friday, May 25 (25-27). Saturday, May 26 (25-27). Sunday, May 27 (25-27). Monday, May 28 (25-27). Tuesday, May 29 (25-27). Wednesday, May 30 (25-27). Thursday, May 31 (25-27). Friday, June 1 (25-27). Saturday, June 2 (25-27). Sunday, June 3 (25-27). Monday, June 4 (25-27). Tuesday, June 5 (25-27). Wednesday, June 6 (25-27). Thursday, June 7 (25-27). Friday, June 8 (25-27). Saturday, June 9 (25-27). Sunday, June 10 (25-27). Monday, June 11 (25-27). 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Lebanese Army personnel carrier and tank patrolling outside Beirut during the heavy fighting.

Nixon Review of World Affairs Warns Gain on Truce Violations by Hanoi

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Nixon's review of world affairs warned today that the United States must not gain on truce violations by Hanoi.

In this, his fourth and strongest warning about Communist violations of the truce, Mr. Nixon portrayed American tolerance as having been strained to the breaking point. He said Hanoi now has two choices—the "peaceful option" of adhering to the Jan. 27 pact to achieve a lasting peace, or "pressure" and "aggression" that would "risk revived confrontation with us."

The 33-page report, officially titled "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s—Shaping a Durable Peace," contains sections on China, the Soviet Union, Europe and the Atlantic alliance, Indochina, South Asia, Japan and other Asian areas and the Pacific, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, international economic policy, defense policy, arms control, the United Nations and "the global challenges of peace."

Among the message's major points: • The dramatic improvement of U.S. relations with China should continue, although there will be continuing frictions over ideology and views of history. A measure of the improvement in Washington-Peking ties was seen in the fact that of the 11 pages devoted to the Chinese, only one paragraph—of 69 words—dealt with the Nationalist regime, which the United States recognizes diplomatically. And that reference did not use the Nationalist government's formal title, the Republic of China, but referred to it merely as Taiwan.

Iceland, May 31 and June 1

French Summit Date Set; on Nixon's Fall Itinerary

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Nixon announced today that the French summit will be held in Iceland on May 31 and June 1.

The announcement, issued from the White House, set the place for the meeting, which had been announced previously.

The summit will be the last in a series of meetings Mr. Nixon is to have with European leaders. It is the first of a series of meetings Mr. Nixon is to have with European leaders.

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Thrust From Syria Reported Lebanese Jets Rocket, Strafe Guerrillas as Fighting Resumes

BEIRUT, May 3.—The Lebanese armed forces bombed Palestinian guerrillas with jet aircraft and employed tanks today as heavy fighting continued in this capital for the second day despite cease-fire announcements.

A Defense Ministry communiqué reported scores of engagements here and in the interior as guerrillas ambushed police stations, ran roadblocks, tried to cut major highways and took to high buildings as snipers.

Two Lebanese Air Force jets rocketed and machine-gunned guerrillas who advanced on army defenses around the Beirut International Airport late in the afternoon. Earlier, the guerrillas had battled with tanks around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajneh refugee camps.



We in Lebanon have more than 300,000 Palestinians... They are more than welcome, because this is our duty. But no Lebanese will accept an occupation army in Lebanon.

—Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh

• Arafat struggles to preserve guerrilla movement. Page 2.

Meanwhile, units of the Palestine Liberation Army—the regular Palestinian forces—based in Syria were moving toward the Lebanese border tonight, usually reliable sources said here.

Unconfirmed reports said that some units already had entered Lebanon and had clashed with Lebanese troops.

The troops were identified as members of the Yarmouk Brigade—one of the four brigades that make up the estimated 10,000-man force.

At 5:30 p.m., a Defense Ministry communiqué said army casualties for the two days of conflict were 14 killed, including one officer, and 51 wounded, including four officers.

Since the army reported 12 killed and 40 wounded yesterday, the new figures meant it lost two killed and 11 wounded today.

The communiqué listed police and gendarmes casualties for the two days at three killed and eight wounded, one seriously. It also said a woman civilian worker at a military hospital was missing.

In Syria, the Palestinian guerrilla radio announced today that 22 commandos and civilians had been killed in the fighting and a total of 53 wounded.

The proximity of the fighting to the airport forced the cancellation of several international flights, including two scheduled landings by Pan American Airways.

On the north side of the city, tanks fired at least 100 cannon

rounds at guerrillas near the Dheiyeh Camp who tried to set up a roadblock on the highway north to Byblos and Tripoli.

The guerrillas were driven back from the road into low hills overlooking the Mediterranean where they fired rockets and automatic weapons from strongly built stone houses and a monastery.

Later, the Lebanese Army took control of the Dheiyeh Camp north of Beirut, official sources said, and arrested more than 100 guerrillas.

The sources said that 25 Palestinians died in the army attack. The Dheiyeh Camp contains Christian Lebanese.

From the Tal Zattar Camp, closer to the city, they fired numerous rockets that exploded in the vicinity of military bar-

racks along the road to Damascus. All these incidents, which began shortly after dawn and continued throughout the day, were in violation of a cease-fire agreement reached late last night between Yasser Arafat, the guerrilla commander, and Amin Hafes, Lebanon's premier.

At a cabinet meeting this morning, President Suleiman Franjeh said in a statement later broadcast by Beirut radio: "We in Lebanon have more than 300,000 Palestinians... They are more than welcome, because this is our duty. But no Lebanese will accept an occupation army in Lebanon."

A Defense Ministry communiqué said the air strikes against guerrilla bases had been ordered after "army positions and barracks came under sudden shelling by armed men and in the interest of protecting the safety of citizens."

The resumption of fighting was triggered by an ambush this morning in which guerrillas opened fire during the change of guard at the Sayyar police barracks. Three gendarmes were killed and seven wounded.

In southeastern Lebanon, in the region called the Arkoub, which has been largely controlled by guerrilla groups for several years, a jeep with four guerrillas tried to run through an army roadblock at Hadiyah. Three guerrillas were killed. Some reports said the dead included Capt. Riad Awad, who has been the guerrilla military commander in the Arkoub.

More shooting occurred in the southern city of Sidon this morning when guerrillas attacked a. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

GOP Sabotage Reportedly Designed To Gain Nomination for McGovern

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).

Government investigators say they now have evidence that Republican sabotage and espionage efforts in the election campaign last year were far more widespread than was previously known and were designed to help Sen. George S. McGovern win the Democratic nomination for president.

Republicans viewed Sen. McGovern of South Dakota, the eventual nominee, as the weakest candidate President Nixon could face, the investigators said. They added that there was no way of determining how much overall impact the major Republican intelligence effort, organized at a cost not yet fully estimated, had upon the 1972 primaries.

The investigators said that the espionage program, initially authorized by H.R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, who resigned Monday, included at its peak three networks of agents controlled by the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The federal investigators said they had confirmed that at least some allegations about Republican disruption voiced last year by Democratic candidates were substantially correct.

These sources said there is evidence that a Nixon supporter was infiltrated into the campaign

offices of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, in early 1972. Once there, he intercepted a variety of confidential documents that were subsequently leaked to the press.

The basic Republican strategy was worked out in early 1971, investigators said, when President Nixon was running behind Sen. Muskie in public opinion polls. The Harris survey, for example, showed that by early May, 1971, Sen. Muskie had a 47-to-39 percent lead over the President, an increase of 3 percentage points in three months.

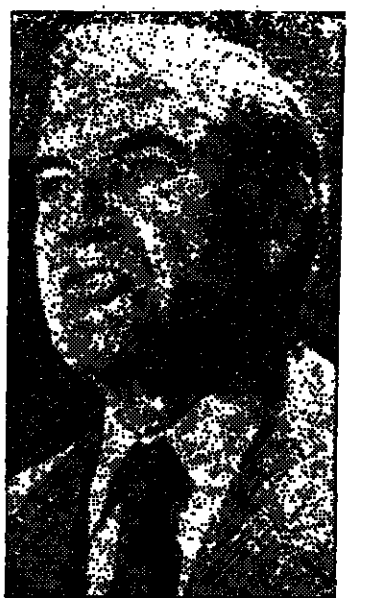
The investigators emphasized that there is no evidence that Republican leaders had held a formal meeting at the White House or elsewhere in which they discussed plans to defeat Sen.

Muskie so as to increase the chances of Sen. McGovern.

"Nonetheless," a source said, "there was a definite strategy worked out before the election. They tried to make sure that the Democrats nominated their weakest candidate."

"The Republicans had people in all of the campaigns," one investigator said, "but not at high levels. They had little people nobody would suspect."

"They started playing tricks with the crowd goal of heavily influencing the nomination of the Democratic candidate," he said. Intelligence operations are commonplace in political campaigns and usually include efforts to collect all published information (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Sen. George McGovern

Washington, May 3 (AP)

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The World Won't Wait

It is curious, in the midst of the jarring dissonances evoked by Watergate, to hear a note of harmony emerge from Washington. President Nixon and Chancellor Willy Brandt issued a statement backing, in effect, the spirit of the "Atlantic charter" proposals put forward by Henry A. Kissinger last week, and Mr. Brandt spoke warmly of the "constructive dialogue" between the United States and the new Europe—with Mr. Nixon as the American spokesman.

This follows the conciliatory attitude of Leonid I. Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party, in that May Day period which has so often in the past provided the occasion for defiance of the West. Both show that events are on the move in the world, and that President Nixon remains an important figure in progressing from détente to cooperation around the world.

That fact cannot be decisive in determining the American public's reaction to the implications of the Watergate affair. These have moved beyond the old scandals of President Grant's administration, and those of President Harding, into the realm of genuine constitutional conflict. They more closely resemble the confrontation between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over Southern reconstruction (in which Johnson narrowly escaped ouster by impeachment) or the position of President Hayes following the

"disputed election" of 1876. Mr. Nixon's role, as well as his conduct, as President has been challenged.

What the international situation—in Europe, in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia—demands is not that the challenge be sidestepped, but that it be met. Watergate must be explored and its boundaries of responsibility defined as swiftly as possible. Whatever happens will constitute a burden for Mr. Nixon and for the presidency; the extent of that burden must be marked out as clearly as possible, as soon as possible, so that its effect upon both the standing and the actions of the United States in the world community can be known and corrected. Events abroad are not going to pause while America takes stock.

While the game of historic parallels and contrasts is inevitably played in this time of domestic crisis, it might be well to recur to that chill autumn of 1962, when American ships ringed Cuba and the world came as close to nuclear devastation as at any time since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were laid waste. The world has moved far since those tense days. But it is, after all, little more than a decade ago that President Kennedy confronted Premier Khrushchev, a shorter period than between the euphoria of 1945 and the terrible fears of 1962. The world can move very rapidly, for good or ill, and it will not wait on Watergate.

Clouds Over Argentina

Six weeks after the first round of elections designed to return the country peacefully to democratic rule, Argentina continues to be wracked by explosive divisions and urban terrorism that will make effective civilian government extremely difficult. The murder of the former chief of the armed forces by the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army is merely the latest in a long series of incidents certain to cause trouble for Hector J. Campora, the Peronist who will become president on May 25.

Relations between Mr. Campora and the military leaders have been badly strained, both by his obedience to former President Juan Peron and by his promise of a "wide and generous" amnesty for "political prisoners," a pledge the armed forces say has encouraged an upsurge of violence. After the murder this week of Adm. Hermes Quijada, however, Mr. Campora acceded to President Lanusse's request that he return from Madrid, where he had been getting advice from Mr. Peron about his administration.

Mr. Campora and Mr. Peron also tried to assuage the military chiefs by rejecting a call for formation of an armed "popular militia" to guard the new government and by ousting the leader of the Peronist youth movement who suggested it. But Mr. Campora is painfully aware that his authority over the disparate elements that make up the Peronist coalition is sharply limited. Not even all the guerrilla groups that pay lip service to Peronism have acceded to his demand for a truce in terrorism.

It would be difficult for Mr. Peron himself to lead a coalition that embraces both the revolutionary left and the fascist right. The prognosis cannot be favorable for Mr. Campora, who appears unable to curb the urban terrorists and who has already aroused deep skepticism in the armed forces. Given the uncertainties, plus the virulent anti-Americanism of the Peronists, Secretary of State Rogers would be well advised to skip Buenos Aires on his forthcoming trip to Latin America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Changes in Moscow

The political changes in Moscow have the look of a compromise. They come just after an important meeting of the Central Committee concerned largely with foreign policy. It is known that Mr. Brezhnev has had to face internal opposition to his rapprochement with the United States and West Germany. He has been criticized for putting trade before ideology and risking the security of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by pursuing détente with too much enthusiasm. He has staked a great deal on gaining rapid help for the Soviet economy from Western technology, but the Western response has been slower than he hoped and he may therefore have been under greater pressure recently. German relations are also particularly sensitive in Moscow—Mr. Khrushchev fell just as he was mending fences with Bonn. The new Politburo both counters and accommodates these pressures....

The question is whether the Soviet Union can have the best of both worlds—détente and technology without internal changes. The shape of the new Politburo suggests that the attempt will be made. For the Western powers the proper response is to avoid pressing too hard for internal changes in the Soviet system. The pressures which already exist are substantial and are not always helped by external reinforcement.

—From the Times (London).

Views of Watergate

What really matters about the Watergate affair is that America is faced with a crisis of leadership. President Nixon has failed to deal decisively with subordinates who cynically broke the law, and by his fumbling he has failed the American people. Since the start of the sorry business Mr. Nixon has lagged far behind events. When he reluctantly accepted the truth he did nothing to discover how far the rot had gone among his White House staff.

His excuse that he was too busy with foreign affairs to mind the store has won

him few admirers, at home or abroad. Having accepted responsibility he refuses to take the blame. Mr. Nixon has let down his great office—badly. But is the office perhaps too big for any, except a giant? Mr. Nixon's blunders over Watergate have revealed his shortcomings as a leader. They have also demonstrated the folly of weakening democratic control over the executive for the sake of "efficiency."

—From the Daily Express (London).

Watergate means a grave internal crisis in the United States which infects a large portion of public life. At the very moment Henry Kissinger makes an idealistic appeal to restructure and revitalize the Atlantic partnership, Watergate may produce negative repercussions on the relations between America and Europe, because the political and moral authority of the President and part of his entourage has been badly damaged. This is regrettable because the content of Kissinger's message still deserves to be taken seriously.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Mr. Nixon's authority has been shaken to its roots by the shocking and almost unbelievable Watergate scandal. His own behavior as this crisis mounted has been such as increasing to undermine faith not only in his own competence but also, however hesitatingly, in his own integrity....

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Kissinger-Tho Talks

North Vietnamese sources are reported as saying that Le Duc Tho would not make the long voyage from Hanoi to Paris unless the United States is prepared to restart demining operations in the Gulf of Tonkin and resume economic aid talks it broke off. The White House, moreover, should show greater concern about cease-fire violations committed by Saigon.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

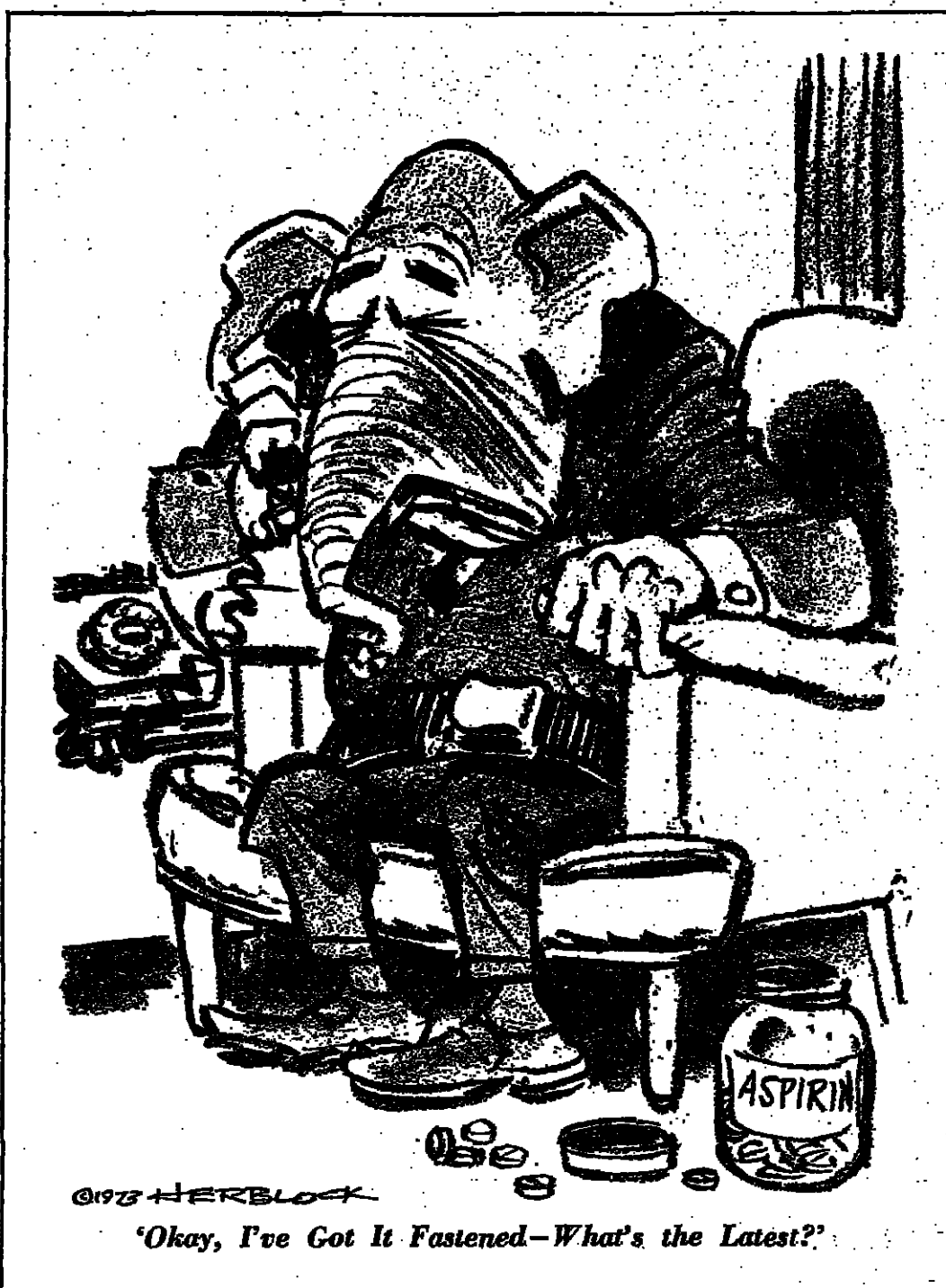
May 4, 1898

NEW YORK—A telegram from Hong Kong says that the American flag is flying over Manila. President McKinley has received official advice from Commodore Dewey of the surrender of the town. A feeling of pity is felt for the Spaniards today, and the idea is that the Cape Verde fleet is rushing to its fate. Arrangements have been made to meet it wherever the scouting ships may discover it. As China and Japan have delayed making declarations of neutrality, some experts in international law hold that the United States may still obtain coal in Eastern ports.

Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1923

PARIS—What can be more wonderful than the fact that if the secret of the means of disrupting the atoms of the hydrogen contained in a pint of water could be known and utilized, the force thus liberated would be sufficient to propel the ship Mauretania all the way across the Atlantic at highest speed and back again? And it is acknowledged that if this means were known, the careless or malicious employment of it might cause the disruption of all the hydrogen in nature and thus the total destruction of the earth and all that thereon is.



Brezhnev Tightens His Grip

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—Four years ago, Kremlinologists speculated about how long he could last. Two years ago they wrote him off as a humbling mediocrity. But Leonid I. Brezhnev overcame both adverse prognostications and real political adversaries. Today he is the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union, and his reputation improves almost weekly.

Brezhnev's transformation from cautious, apparently slow-witted apparition to innovative statesman and tough party fighter no doubt will puzzle historians for years to come. On the morning after important changes in the ruling Soviet Politburo confirmed his ascendancy, it can only be recorded that the transformation seems entirely real.

Obviously, those who wrote him off underestimated the political skills of this portly man with the distinctive, heavy brow. But just as obviously, Brezhnev has grown in office. He now shows a self-confidence—almost a panache—which was nowhere in evidence a few years ago.

Change in Directions

Moreover, he has led the Soviet Union in radically new directions, especially in its relations with the Western powers. These changes all seem based on the principal achievement of the Brezhnev era—the attainment of real strategic parity with the West.

Under Brezhnev's leadership, the Soviet image has turned upside down, from dangerous, revanchist power to cooperative Western partner. Confrontation with the West has been superseded by a creative policy of détente. The "leading imperialist power," the United States, has lost its fangs and taken on a whole series of appealing new attributes—in official Soviet perceptions.

The Soviet military has agreed to limitations on armaments with the United States. In conjunction with this, the politicians have accepted the idea that the Soviet Union will always be vulnerable—by the terms of the first SALT treaty—to foreign attack. They have also begun to accept substantial dependence on capitalist sources of supply for food and technology.

Every one of these changes represents, it seems, an important alteration of traditional Soviet attitudes. And Brezhnev apparently deserves principal credit for them all.

But the image of Brezhnev's triumph is flawed. Despite his evident resourcefulness and unexpected capabilities, he appears to have done nothing significant to improve the efficiency of Soviet society. Though the country is vastly richer than when Brezhnev and his colleagues seized power in October, 1964, it remains far poorer than its resources and its ambitions would suggest.

The Soviet economy is simply noncompetitive by Western standards. Soviet technology—at least in the applied fields outside of military production—is second-rate, according to foreign experts. Soviet agriculture has failed to feed the country.

It seems significant—at least symbolically—that the Politburo changes announced last week, which strengthen Brezhnev's position, followed a Plenum of the Communist party Central Committee devoted entirely to foreign policy. This has been Brezhnev's strong suit.

The innovation that has typified his diplomacy is not evident in any domestic reforms. The rea-

sons for this are a mystery. Perhaps Brezhnev and his colleagues are incapable of making effective changes. Perhaps Brezhnev has been struggling with domestic opponents who have blocked any attempt at change. Perhaps the system itself is so fundamentally flawed that it cannot work efficiently.

Whatever the explanation, Brezhnev and his allies appear to have agreed on a series of long-range schemes which, they may hope, will put things right. They want to buy the best technology in the West to make up for their failure to produce it here. They want to computerize the economy, and to reorganize it. They want to mechanize the farms and give them modern chemical fertilizers.

Whether any of these schemes can work is open to question, but it may be that they are sufficient for Brezhnev and his allies to overcome the complaints of others in the leadership—if there are any—who are disturbed by the domestic situation.

Brezhnev's new strength also does not resolve the questions about the next generation of Soviet leaders. At 66, with a history of heart trouble, Brezhnev can't be expected to stay in power indefinitely. There may be a real generation gap between the senior leadership and the men just below them who will decide ultimately on the future course of Soviet society.

Nevertheless, the important fact for the moment seems to be that Leonid I. Brezhnev has taken firm control of the Soviet regime. This development won't surprise the Americans (most recently a group of senators who spent three and a half hours with Brezhnev last week) who have been increasingly impressed by his energy, charm and forcefulness during the last year.

He promised, "I will do everything in my power to insure that the guilty are brought to justice and that such abuses are purged from our political processes...." But to his old enemies he fell short of a really satisfying self-immolation. Live and in flaming color, right before the nation's eyes. The reason for his restraint had to do with his decision that he would go on being President. Presidents do not grovel; presidents, if they are to continue in authority, pick up the pieces and go on. People cannot live in a city led by "Mayor Culp."

Let's examine the criticism of the President's speech earlier this week:

1. He didn't point the finger of guilt at anybody. There is an Alice in Wonderland quality to this charge, reminiscent of the edicts of the Queen and the King. "Sentence first, verdict afterwards." The same people who jumped all over the President's reference to murderer Charles Manson as guilty before the accused man had been convicted are now disappointed that the President is not actively interfering in the judicial process. Anybody who wants the President to prejudice the case with prejudgments is asking, in effect, for him to obstruct justice—which is what a large part of the case is all about.

2. He didn't grovel enough. Nixon has been on a six-year winning streak, and his opponents feel they are entitled to what the New Republic's John O'Sullivan calls "ferocious satisfaction with the plight of a President whom most of us have always distrusted."

The President, on television, only took off his right arm. He didn't take off his left arm, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his head, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his heart, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his soul, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his conscience, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his honor, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his integrity, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his dignity, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his respectability, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his reputation, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his fame, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his fortune, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his power, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his influence, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his prestige, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his position, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his rank, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his title, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his name, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his identity, Ehrlichman. He didn't take off his essence, Ehrlichman. 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Issues Warning

ich Show Dissatisfaction
EEC Farm Agreement

By James Goldsborough

MAY 3 (UPI).—The EEC today indicated that it was completely satisfied with the EEC agricultural agreement, and President Pompidou warned that it would be no European and monetary union in common agriculture.

Members of satisfaction committee London and Bonn agriculture agreement, reaction was under- Perhaps the most warning came from Minister Pierre Messmer, the cabinet meeting to "the skies are cloudy, in the risk of more and more difficulties."

are Minister Jacques who led the French at the Luxembourg did not conceal his lings over the results, he called the Luxem- "a step forward."

stance Showa

mpidou's remarks ap- be aimed as much at d States in preparation ming world trade nego- at France's EEC part- point during today's e said, "The safeguard an agriculture is in-

pora Sees
a Chiefs
Argentina

S. AIDRES, May 3 (AP).—at-elect Hector J. Cam- today for the first time vencia's ruling military icerning the fate of his mit government.

Carlos Costa, commander ay, said the conference y positive." Mr. Cam- his secretary would e an "exact report" of usion.

at Alejandro Lanusse, also army commander, Carlos A. Rey, the air el, had no comment as t Mr. Costa's private nt after the two-hour Brig. Rey, however, did thumbs-up gesture, in- approval of the results.

anuse had demanded that mpora consult with the ter two leftist terrorists ated retired Adm. Hernes on Monday. Angry navy speaking at Adm. Qui- meral wanted the junta a declaration from Mr. condemning terrorism.

ampora Statement

ampora issued a state- ler that the junta had d information about the of extremist elements subversive goals."

muniqué said that Mr. told the junta that "government "the armed h have to be subordinat- he national authorities d with the basic laws public."

ecurity was enforced in ora neighborhood, near Buenos Aires, with 1 200 policemen blocking d barring entrance to ng.

he "generals drove away, rowd at an intersection "Viva, Peron!" Within several hundred persons red and they chanted: "Peron, Peron," as Mr. left his apartment build-

mpora was in Spain con- d ex-President Juan D. n Mr. Lanusse told him return for an "urgent" with the junta. The lect broke off his talks d and returned to yesterday.

developments here, an d of cronists restor- d down the theater to offer the first Ar- owing of "Jesus Christ,

Frenchman Jailed
10 Years as Spy

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—A Frenchman of Russian descent who spied for the Soviet Union for more than a decade was sentenced to 10 years in jail today by the State Security Court here.

Dimitri Volokhoff, 41, a nuclear research engineer, admitted in court he was paid more than 40,000 francs for secret documents he delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Paris.

French authorities were alerted to Volokhoff's activities by his brother-in-law, a code clerk in the French Embassy in Belgrade, whom Soviet agents tried to recruit.

to Allow
ons to Bear
is Rejected

ON, May 3 (UPI).—ernment today reject- ea for legislation to ions to carry weap- self-defense.

Secretary Robert d the House of Com- nce we start to give citizens the right to ensive weapons, how- ven, when somebody ing the weapon, wheth- going to be used for r defense?"

Mr. Carr said that ment-appointed com- reviewing the law on e which allows the n force as "rea- n the circumstances."



A WEALTH OF HISTORY—German antique dealer in Saarbrücken sitting amid soon-to-be-auctioned treasures of former Indian maharajas. With permission of Indian government, maharajas put objects up for sale, rather than pay a yearly tax on them. Some of the money from sales will go to the ex-rulers, but all of it will be credited to India's foreign exchange. The large piece above is an 18th-century Krishna procession carriage, decorated with 88 pounds of silver.

Pope Establishes Study Group
On Role of Women in Church

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 3 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today set up a study commission on the role of women in society and the church.

Questions raised by the women's liberation movement and the possibility of women being ordained to the Catholic ministry as deaconesses appear to fall within the scope of the new commission.

This was hinted at, rather than expressly stated, in an official Vatican commentary on the church body created today.

"Its task consists above all in studying the specific role of woman in society and man-wom-

Edward Heston
Dies; Archbishop
Held Press Post

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (AP).—The Vatican announced Thursday that the Most Rev. Edward Heston, 65, president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, died of a heart attack yesterday aboard a plane in the United States.

The archbishop's secretary said that he was on a flight from New Orleans to Denver when he was stricken.

He was a native of Ravenna, Ohio.

As head of the Commission for Social Communications, Archbishop Heston was the Vatican's leading press expert. The commission was the first important body established as a result of the Second Vatican Council. Pope Paul VI appointed Archbishop Heston to head it in September, 1971, with a mandate to end the secrecy that for centuries had separated the Vatican from the public.

Although born in Ravenna, he grew up in South Bend, Ind. He attended the University of Notre Dame there from 1926 to 1932. He then transferred to the Gregorian Pontifical University in Rome to study theology.

During his church career, he held a number of positions in Rome and Washington. He served as a briefing officer during the Vatican Council, an activity that led to his appointment as president of the Commission for Social Communications.

Frenchman Jailed
10 Years as Spy

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Dimitri Volokhoff, 41, a nuclear research engineer, admitted in court he was paid more than 40,000 francs for secret documents he delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Paris.

French authorities were alerted to Volokhoff's activities by his brother-in-law, a code clerk in the French Embassy in Belgrade, whom Soviet agents tried to recruit.

2 Christian Bodies
Ask Ulster Prayers

GENEVA, May 3 (AP).—The Vatican and the World Council of Churches jointly called on their member churches today to start a Christian prayer campaign for peace in Northern Ireland.

The appeal was signed by John Cardinal Willebrands, president of the Vatican Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity, and Philip A. Potter, general secretary of the World Council of Churches.

Arrest Cited
In Spain After
Police Death

MADRID, May 3 (UPI).—Members of a leftist commando group which attacked police with knives during an illegal May Day demonstration have been arrested, Spanish news reports said today.

The newspaper ABC said an unidentified foreigner was among those arrested. The paper said he was the person who killed a policeman by slitting his throat.

News reports said that the group consisted of four to six members. Police said no charges have been brought against any of the 145 persons detained for questioning in connection with May Day incidents in Madrid.

The slaying of policeman Juan Antonio Fernandez Gutierrez and the knifing of other policemen led to leftist demands that the government adopt a tougher attitude toward demonstrators and dissenters. Yesterday, hundreds of policemen grabbed the coffin of Mr. Gutierrez from a hearse and carried it through downtown Madrid, demanding that the government rescind a no-shooting order which it issued to police guarding against demonstrations.

Paris Conference
Of Saigon, Reds
Still Deadlocked

PARIS, May 3 (Reuters).—Representatives of the Saigon government and the Viet Cong today failed in a new bid to break deadlocked negotiations for settlement of South Vietnam's political future.

Each side rejected the other's plans for solving political problems obstructing the holding of general elections. But they agreed to meet again Wednesday.

The delegations met today for 30 minutes after a week's break in their talks, but only to hear mutual recriminations—each side accusing the other of making preconditions. The talks have been deadlocked for seven weeks.

Viet Cong delegation leader Nguyen Van Hieu, asked whether he thought a meeting between Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho and a U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger was necessary to get the political talks out of their present impasse, replied: "That I cannot say."

Dialing Birth Control

BERLIN, May 3 (UPI).—West Berliners can dial 11602 for telephone advice on using the contraceptive pill and for other birth-control information. Every month, the city health department gives health tips by telephone. This month, the topic is birth control.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said that the Spanish cabinet will meet tomorrow in an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. He did not say why the meeting was called.

Callaway Named
Army Secretary

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday nominated former Georgia Rep. Howard H. Callaway to succeed Robert F. Froehke as secretary of the Army.

The White House announcement followed by one day the disclosure of Mr. Froehke's resignation from the post he had held for two years.

Mr. Callaway, 45, represented Georgia's 3d District for two years and in 1966 was a Republican candidate for governor. A native of La Grange, Ga., he was graduated from West Point and served three years in the Army.

After Tear-Gas Barrage
Two Cambodian Units Overrun at Key Town

PHNOM PENH, May 3 (AP).—Military sources said today that Communist forces overrun two government battalions north of the Mekong River ferry town of Neak Luong, killed 20 soldiers and captured and led away about 580 others Monday.

The sources, who said the report reached Phnom Penh only today, said the battalions were attacked on the river's east bank near the town of Banam, 32 miles east of the capital.

Before the attack, Communist troops launched a barrage of gas-filled artillery shells, military sources told UPI. The sources did not disclose the type of gas in the shells, but Cambodian soldiers said it was a type of tear gas.

South of Neak Luong, near the South Vietnamese frontier, according to an informant, three other government battalions came under heavy pressure yesterday and fighting was reported to be still raging today. There were no reports of casualties.

River Traffic Cut

Both shores of the river north and south of Neak Luong have been occupied by large numbers of Communist troops since their offensive against President Lon Nol's government began in late January. The Communist forces have withstood strikes by U.S. B-52 bombers and fighter jets based in Thailand and have reduced the traffic from South Vietnam on the Mekong River, once Cambodia's busiest supply route, to a mere trickle by firing at ships with heavy weapons.

Insurgents estimated to number 5,000 also have entrenched themselves along the 28-mile-long strip of the Mekong eastern shoreline north and south of Phnom Penh itself.

One military source said the insurgents moved into an area as near as two miles from Phnom Penh a month ago but the government made no attempt to dislodge them until April 25.

The source said the government force has made very little progress on the Mekong, across from Phnom Penh since then. Several abandoned hamlets and government outposts change hands almost daily, he said.

Five Are Charged
In Killing of Black
Leader in Boston

BOSTON, May 3 (AP).—Five men, three of them identified as members of a black organization called De Mau Mau, have been charged in the slaying of Hakim A. Jamal, 42, a black leader and author.

Mr. Jamal, author of "From the Dead Level: Malcolm X and Me," was shot down by automatic-rifle fire by four men who burst into his apartment Tuesday night.

With him at the time were his white wife of four weeks, Hane, his son, Crab A., 18, a friend, Kidojo Jamal, and a woman friend, Len-da Lewdine Babatunje.

Following the assassination of Malcolm X in 1965, Mr. Jamal founded the Malcolm X Foundation and the Malcolm X Montessori school in Compton, Calif.

Homeland Detective Lt. Jerome McCallum said that no firm motive for the killing had been established.

De Mau Mau is a black organization that grew out of friendships among black soldiers who served in Vietnam. Officials say there is no evidence the group is anything other than a fraternal organization.

Arraigned on murder charges yesterday were William Johnson Jr., 28, Ernest Brown Jr., 23, and John Clinckscale, 25, all of whom identified themselves to police as members of De Mau Mau. A fourth man, James P. Griffin, 24, was arrested on a charge of murder in the shooting but was not arraigned immediately. A murder warrant was issued for a fifth man, Philip S. Key.

Market Survey
Finds Demand
For SST Flights

PARIS, May 3 (UPI).—Substantial numbers of economy-class passengers and the popularity of first-class travelers will choose to fly in the Anglo-French supersonic jetliner Concorde when it comes into service in 1975, a survey said today.

Alan Koff, vice-president of Market Facts, Inc., a U.S. market-research firm which carried out the survey, said, "This study says one thing to me—if you get the SST up in the air moving between two cities at the fare levels surveyed, people will fly it. . . . The key thing people seem to be saying is: if you get me there in half the time, I will pay a bit more."

The survey was commissioned by the British Aircraft Corp. and Aerospatiale, builders of the Concorde.

Seventy percent of the economy passengers interviewed said they would pay a 40 percent higher fare to fly in Concorde, and 80 percent said they would move to a mixed-class Concorde with fares 20 percent above today's economy fares.

Three-quarters of first-class passengers said they would choose Concorde.

Frequent "Homa" jet flights from London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rome, Athens, Moscow, to Tehran, the Middle & Far East

Whitchurch, London. Frankfurt by night. Rome, the Eternal City. Lake Geneva. Arch Angel Cathedral, Moscow. Sacre Coeur, Paris.

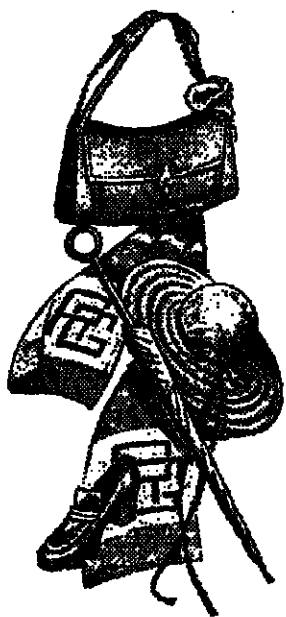
There's never been a bird quite like it: the legendary 'Homa' of Ancient Persia (now Iran), that is said to bring good fortune to all who see it. Its flight path traverses Europe to Istanbul, the Persian Gulf, and Tehran.

Then on to Kabul, Karachi and Bombay, and later this year to China and Japan. Where can you see the 'Homa' these days? On the tailplanes of every Boeing in Iran Air's all-jet fleet: 707's and 727's for our international flights, 737's for servicing our 18 destination network in Iran itself.

Comfort, punctuality, service and a great tradition for hospitality—these are some of the rewards for catching a 'Homa'. Ask your travel agent about it.

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17 Bd. Saint-Jacques,
Paris (14e). — Tel.: 689-18-68.Lyons Opera
Produces New
Rosenkavalier

By David Stevens

LYONS, May 3 (UPI)—The Lyons Opera devised a bit from its usual way of doing things, and with some mixed results, for the production of "Der Rosenkavalier" that had its first performance last night.

That should read "Le Chevalier à la Rose," for one of the changes was to opt for opera in the vernacular instead of the original, on the perfectly reasonable grounds that the Strauss-Hofmannsthal comedy is enriched by being understood as much as possible, and that a cast was available that could sing it in French with all the nuances of dialect that are so important in the original.

And, as far as the ear could tell, the French version of Jean Chantavigne is a good one, fitting the music closely and conveying the Viennese flavor to a surprising extent. The rub is that this opera depends mainly on soprano, and high voices have the most trouble making themselves understood in song. On the other hand, Jules Bastin's richly sung, overtly characterized Baron Ochs came through with every syllable firmly intact, and that alone seemed to shift the dramatic balance unexpectedly to the low comic side.

The other change was that Lyons, which in the last four seasons has sort of made itself operationally speaking—the French Hamburg with its emphasis on ensemble, brought in a star for this production. And Régine Crespin is not only indisputably a star, but one of the pre-eminent interpreters of the Marcelline—



Suzanne Sarroca, left, Régine Crespin in Lyons production of "Der Rosenkavalier."

excuse me, La Marcelline—since the work was created 60-odd years ago. She has doubtless sung the part in German more often at the Met in the last decade than she has in France in any language.

Miss Crespin brought all her experience in the part to bear on last night's performance, at times almost heart-stopping in its nuances of tenderness, regret and understanding for a love and a time of life slipping slowly away. But this part presumes the same control of the voice, and the soprano had to attack many of her higher notes with more force than subtlety, disrupt-

ing the balance of parts of the first-act scenes with Octavian and the exquisite third-act trio. In the other principal parts, Suzanne Sarroca was an unusually convincing Octavian, on the threshold of manhood, and Anna-Maria Mirandès was a delicate, small-voiced Sophie, quite properly shocked at Bastin's rather too elderly and coarse Ochs.

Where ensemble counted, the Lyons company was not found wanting. The orchestra, under Theodor Guschlbauer's authentically Viennese tutelage, had obviously worked hard and was still working hard last night. The organized chaos of the opening bars of the second and third acts were impressively played, although the creamy richness of other passages was missing.

Under Gaston Benham's stage direction there were many delectable details of characterization—especially in Francis Petri's overwhelmed parvenu of a Faninal and Jose Denisty's and Emmy Creger's Italian intrigues—but there was also an excess of busy detail in an opera that already

has more of that than it needs. The same could be said of Thierry Boquet's sets and costumes, borrowed for the occasion from Brussels. His use of color was a treat for the eye, which was nevertheless sometimes overburdened with an almost baroque richness of detail.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 3 (UPI)—The light comedy of manners is apt to age swiftly. Mirroring the temper of its time, it frequently freezes into a quaint snapshot before a decade is out.

Noel Coward's "Private Lives"—now revived in translation as "Les Amants Terribles" at the Montparnasse-Gaston Baty—is a case in point. Written in 1930, it was already out-of-date by 1939. The original production—with Coward himself, Gertrude Lawrence and the young Laurence Olivier in the central roles—was modestly elegant and the play was set down as *le dernier cri* of sophisticated entertainment. When first revived in London during World War II, 14 years after its premiere, "Private Lives" took on another aspect and was played as a frenzied farce of bad behavior among the idle rich during the frivolous twenties, broad slapstick accompanied by some tart wisecracks. Now, 43 years later, it is a creaking antique.

Raymond Gérôme's staging of the Parisian resurrection stresses the era to which the play belongs, caricaturing it rather than stylizing it. The interpreters are costumed as though they had stepped out of a 1930 issue of *Vogue* and have evidently been advised to comport themselves as though they were participating in a revival of "The Boy Friend." Instead of indulging in such arch directorial repurposing, it might have been more sensible simply to mount the production with a minimum of camp after the fashion of the Broadway reincarnation of "No, No, Nanette."

Claude-André Puget—whose own plays are worthy of return engagements—wrote the French adaptation for the original production

WINE
Fewer Takers for '72 Beaujolais

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, May 3 (UPI)—The first gray cloud has appeared on the sunny French wine horizon and some bistro owners are running up storm warnings. Beaujolais, the king of bistro wines, is in for a rough time. Warning signs have been evident to close observers for some time, but now even the Union Interprofessionnelle des Vins du Beaujolais is worried.

Every year about the middle of December the UIVB presents the full range of new Beaujolais wines to the Paris public, but yesterday this organization presented the nine superior growths for an unprecedented second time on the Champs-Elysées.

According to André Rebut, president of the UIVB, "consumption of Beaujolais in France has leveled off, although we can't yet speak about a drop in sales." He adds that exports are holding steady, but it is mostly 1971 Beaujolais that is being drunk abroad and that the 1972 has yet to be tested there. It was born with a justifiably bad press last fall for it was far too acid at that time.

'Light' Wine

The wines presented yesterday by the UIVB had good color, were fruity and each was quite typical of its appellation, but all of them shared a distinctly heavy character due no doubt to heavy enrichment with sugar, for the natural sugar content of the grapes must have been about as low in Beaujolais as it was elsewhere in France. Never mind that this wine is invariably referred to as a "light" red wine, few people would consider an alcohol content of 13 percent or more as "light."

Plenty of Beaujolais is available—1972 was a beautiful year—but the problem would seem to be who is going to buy it? When this vintage first appeared, prices shot up despite its acidity, and now that it has become drinkable, prices are still high but there is a diminishing number of takers.

While bistro owners Robert Cointepas (Henri IV, on the Pont Neuf) and Léon Gouin (Rubis, 10 Rue du Marche-Saint-Honoré) no drop-off in sales, many of their colleagues do. Mr. Gouin is worried.

Michel Perrodo (Au Vrai Beaujolais, 45 Laugier), Guy Jarriges (Le Sancerrois, 12 R. Champ-de-Mars), André Tricouche (Aux Mages 27 Rue Lambert) and Jean Bouscarel (La 11 24 Rue de Rivoli) all sell less Beaujolais formerly and have been turning to other wine merchants.

Winning Confidence

Fresh, young Côtes du Ventoux, Côtes du Rhône, Bordeaux *primier*, as well as Loire wines made from the same Gamay grape as jolais, are winning consumer confidence.

At Mr. Bouscarel's bistro *à vin*, a small (eight centiliters) of Côtes du Ventoux *en centimes* while the same size glass of Beaujolais costs 1.45 francs. Both are fruity, is the wine from hot, sunny Provence that lighter and easier to drink, while the more northern Beaujolais is richer and far headier.

According to Mr. Bouscarel, Côtes du Rhône made its mark on the Paris market after the harvest. Very little Beaujolais, and all of questionable quality, was produced that year. It took about four years for jolais to regain its place after consumers had Côtes du Rhône.

If the Beaujolais growers went back to a easier-to-drink wine at lower prices, it might the trick again, but their rivals are making more and more excellent vintages. Beaujolais the Paris bistro market away from Bordeaux the war. Who knows? Maybe the same thing happen to Beaujolais if the Loire Valley, other region makes enough truly light, inexpensive wine.

Paris Theater: Coward's 'Creaking Antique'



Danielle Darrieux, Jean-Claude Pascal in "Les Amants Terribles," French version of Coward's "Private Lives."

employ all theatrical means circus to cinema—to its e. In any case, though he not reject his past work, heaves it belongs to the of his beginnings and he trying to take another step ward. In the late 1950s he ed an experimental gr. Wrocław, training a rem troupe—seen here in the mentioned "Acropolis" and daron's "Constant Prince," in an enclosure resembling fight arena. "The direct feels, should be not a cloa a guide, conducting per and performance to self-

To describe his present ment, "Apocalypse With F. he cited a Polish word whi no French equivalent but i in meaning to the English day" or "holy day." It a sacred ceremony, "casting on the world." Its perform in the nature of the Woc festival; those in attendance not actually taking part stage presentation, united sympathetic spirit. He w due this spectacle on American campuses shor crutizing students as some actors.

When asked if he were ponent of mysticism, he blinking what mystics Reading the Bible, Jk and T.S. Eliot have on to the formation of "Ap With Figures," he told hi ers. After presentation United States, it may b in Paris late this year.

Sharps and

BRUSSELS—Famed nist Joe Albany at Pol and 5. And the rock gr sis at the Cirque Royal on May 8.

COPENHAGEN—Fet Mireille Mathieu at the teatret at 8 p.m. on M.

MUNICH—The Ro group at the Circus-I on May 7 at 8 p.m. and Mayall Blues Group at place on May 9, also a

AMSTERDAM—Blow and Tena at the Coma on May 12 at midnight

PARIS—Saxophonist ger and French pian Boiling at the Club St Mann D'ibango and i Chevalier du Temple e day. French blues sin France Anglade at Maillets and Joe Turn stride piano every th Calavados.

LONDON—Maynard is back in England fro side tour with two ne from the Buddy Rich Riviano and John D Dombro continuing British tour, at the G Euston on May 4, i Gardens in Bournemouth 5 and the Hardrock t ter on May 6. All prog ting at 7:30 p.m.

Sales are going well team organist Rhoda S album, "Live at the O the Barclay label. A album has just been Brownie McGhee's Terry, Stevie Wonder King have just compl album in Philadelphia

—FRANK VAN

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rolling over long
white beaches...It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.

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مكتبة ليدو

Rolls-Royce to Be Sold Publicly at £38 Million

May 3 (AP-DJ).—Rolls-Royce Ltd. is to be sold to the public in what apparently is the largest share offering in British history, according to a spokesman for the company.

The company, which has been in receivership since February 1971, is to be sold to the public in what apparently is the largest share offering in British history, according to a spokesman for the company.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan, Abu Dhabi Approve Gas Deal

Japan and the Persian Gulf state of Abu Dhabi have approved a \$300-million project for the sale of three million tons of liquefied gas annually for 20 years to Tokyo Electric Power Co. Sellers will be a consortium consisting of British Petroleum, Ciba, and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. The deal was announced by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Commerce.

BP Sales Rise 4% in Quarter

British Petroleum Co. sales in the first quarter of 1973 were up 4 percent over the same period last year, according to the company. The increase was due to higher prices and a rise in demand for refined petroleum products.

Ciba Scores Swiss Economy

Working conditions for multinational companies in Switzerland have considerably worsened in the past few years, according to a report by Ciba. The report cited rising inflation and a high inflation rate as factors contributing to the decline in working conditions.

Plans Other Steps to Curb Inflation

The Bundesbank has announced plans to take other steps to curb inflation in Germany. These steps include raising the discount rate and imposing controls on credit.

Bundesbank Raises Discount Rate to 6%

The Bundesbank has raised its discount rate to 6 percent, the highest level in several years. The move was aimed at curbing inflation in the German economy.

U.K. Businessmen Ebullient Over Outlook, Survey Says

A survey of British businessmen has found them to be optimistic about the future of the economy. The survey cited a number of factors contributing to the optimism, including a rise in demand for exports and a decline in inflation.

Italy Payments Surplus

Italy recorded a balance of payments surplus of 115 billion lire in February, according to the Italian government. This was the first time in several months that Italy had recorded a surplus.

EEC Output Seen Up 6%

Industrial production in the nine nations of the European Economic Community is expected to rise by 6 percent in 1973, according to a survey by the commission.

France Sets Controls

The French government has announced plans to impose controls on the price of certain goods. These controls are aimed at curbing inflation in the French economy.

Bayer Net Gains 44 Percent in '72

Bayer AG reported a net profit of 44 percent in 1972, according to the company. This was a significant increase over the previous year.

High-Financing

Long-term financing is available for less developed countries. The program is aimed at providing financial assistance to countries that are in need of capital for development.

Food Costs In U.S. Drop During April

Food costs in the United States dropped during April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The drop was due to a decline in the prices of many food items.

But Wholesale Prices Rise an Overall 0.3%

Wholesale prices in the United States rose by 0.3 percent in April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was a slight increase over the previous month.

Boeing, Japan Sign Plane Accord

Boeing Co. and Japanese aircraft manufacturers have signed an agreement to develop a new commercial jet aircraft. The agreement is a significant step in the development of a new aircraft for the Asian market.

Magnavox Cuts Dividend to 15 Cents

Magnavox Co. has announced a reduction in its quarterly dividend to 15 cents per share. The company cited a decline in earnings as the reason for the reduction.

Oil Firms Make Offers to OPEC

Several oil companies have made offers to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The offers are aimed at securing a long-term supply of oil for the companies.

N.Y. Fed Discount Rate Is Raised to 5 3/4%

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has raised its discount rate to 5 3/4 percent. This was the first time in several months that the rate had been raised.

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Market Rallies Sharply From Steep Early Fall

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—The stock market rebounded today from a steep early fall, with prices posting a solid gain on rising turnover on the New York Stock Exchange.

In one of the sharpest reversals in recent history, the Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 13.33 at 945.57 after recording a loss of 12.45 at 10:30 a.m.

The swing in the Dow amounted to 25.78. No records were immediately available for comparison, but the size of the turnaround was described by some analysts as the largest they could recall occurring in a single session.

Volume was so heavy during the reversal that the ticker tape at times ran as much as two minutes behind floor transactions and digits had to be deleted from printed quotations to forestall even greater delays.

At the close, 17.76 million shares had changed hands, up sharply from 14.38 million yesterday and the most since March 23, when 18.47 million shares were traded. Most of the increase came during the strongest part of the rally, between 2 and 3 p.m.

No specific news event was responsible for the sudden surge of buying. "There was no reason at all for this and that's the best reason to be bullish," said Walter J. Wesmer Jr., an account executive for W. R. Hutton.

President Nixon's announcement yesterday, after the market had closed, of a tightening in price controls for the largest companies was the only ingredient of immediate significance in the news backdrop.

Investors had been hoping for stronger action by the Nixon administration and the morning sell-off apparently represented disappointment in the announcement. The buying that occurred thereafter seemed largely based on technical factors.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.99 to 32.59, while advanced declines 519 against 352. Turnover was 3.10 million shares, compared with 2.50 million shares yesterday.

N.Y. Fed Discount Rate Is Raised to 5 3/4%

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board today approved an increase in the discount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to 5 3/4 percent from 5 1/2 percent, effective tomorrow.

The New York Fed is the last of the 12 district banks to raise its discount rate to the 5 3/4 percent level.

Oil Firms Make Offers to OPEC

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 3 (Reuters).—The Nigerian chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Alhaji Shettima Ali Monguno, said today Western oil companies have submitted fresh proposals on the deadlocked issue of oil price increases.

He said an extraordinary OPEC meeting scheduled to take place in Tripoli, Libya, on May 7 to make a decision on the issue has therefore been postponed.

Alhaji Monguno, who is also Nigeria's minister for mines and power, gave no details of the companies' proposals, but he said they "may form the basis for serious discussion on resumption of negotiation."

Food Costs In U.S. Drop During April

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—U.S. wholesale prices of food and farm products declined in April for the first time in six months, but the drop was more than offset by the biggest jump in industrial prices in 22 years, the government reported today.

The decrease in prices for processed foods and farm products was led by a 2.9 percent drop in meat prices, apparently reflecting the effects of the recent nationwide consumers' meat boycott and President Nixon's ceiling on meat prices.

But the prices on a broad range of industrial raw materials rose 1.4 percent, the largest monthly increase since January 1961, said the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The industrial commodities index is regarded as a truer measure of inflation than food prices as it is less affected by seasonal changes.

0.8/0.9 Gain Overall

Overall, wholesale prices rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in April, a significant jump but below the record 2.2 percent increase in March.

The increase was a little higher—1 percent—on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Farm products and processed foods increased one-tenth of 1 percent seasonally and industrial raw materials 13 percent on that basis.

The April increase pushed the wholesale price index up to 130.7, meaning that it cost wholesalers on the average \$30.7 more for goods worth \$100 in the 1967 base period. This was 11.2 percent above a year ago.

Wholesale price rises are usually later reflected in higher prices at the retail level.

APL-CIO president George Meany said the latest figures prove that prices are out of control, and called for "effective across-the-board price controls, not more rhetoric."

Chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisors said the administration believes "the rate of increase of farm products prices has passed its peak."

He said the rise "was mainly the result of the strength of the worldwide boom and was affected by the devaluation of the dollar."

The increases had become possible because the joint float of European currencies shielded the German economy from the effects of foreign monetary developments, he said.

Under the previous system of fixed currency exchange rates, observers said, a rise in interest rates in a country with Germany's economic strength would almost certainly have brought in an unwanted flow of "hot money" from abroad, seeking a high return here.

France Sets Controls

PARIS, May 3 (UPI).—The French government today put into effect a new system of price controls for most industrial goods to keep their price rises down to 3.6 percent over the next 12-month period.

Under the previous system the annual ceiling of price increases of those industrial goods was 3 percent. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a press statement the upward revision was necessary because of worldwide inflationary pressures, increasing wage and production costs and fast rising food prices.

He said the government's objective will be to keep the French general price increases 1 percent below the price advances of France's main trading partners.

Bayer Net Gains 44 Percent in '72

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Worldwide after-tax profit of Bayer AG rose 44.1 percent to 454 million deutsche marks in 1972 from \$15 million DM in 1971, chairman Kurt Hansen reported today.

Sales of the worldwide Bayer group rose 7.5 percent to 12.82 billion marks from 11.92 billion DM. Presenting the chemical company's annual report, Mr. Hansen said Bayer was satisfied with its 1972 results "and is looking hopefully into 1973."

In the first quarter of 1973, Mr. Hansen reported, worldwide sales rose 15.7 percent from a year earlier. Although final profit figures are not available yet for the first quarter, he said, "the favorable earnings trend of 1972 continued."

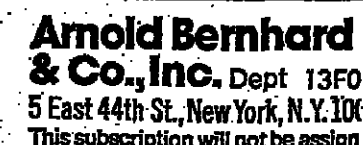
First quarter sales totaled 3.54 billion DM, up from 3.06 billion DM a year earlier, he said.

High-Financing

Long-term financing is available for less developed countries. The program is aimed at providing financial assistance to countries that are in need of capital for development.

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(Continued on next page)



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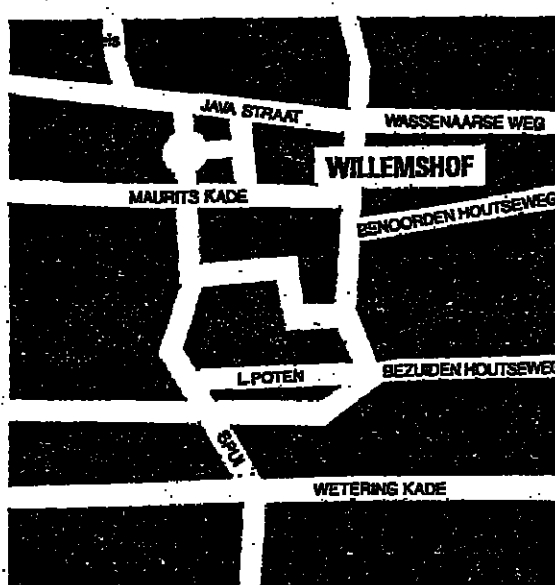
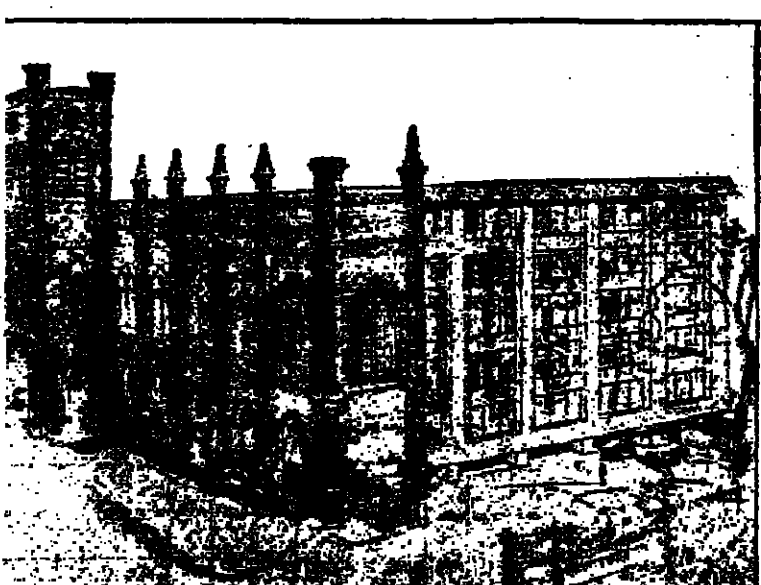
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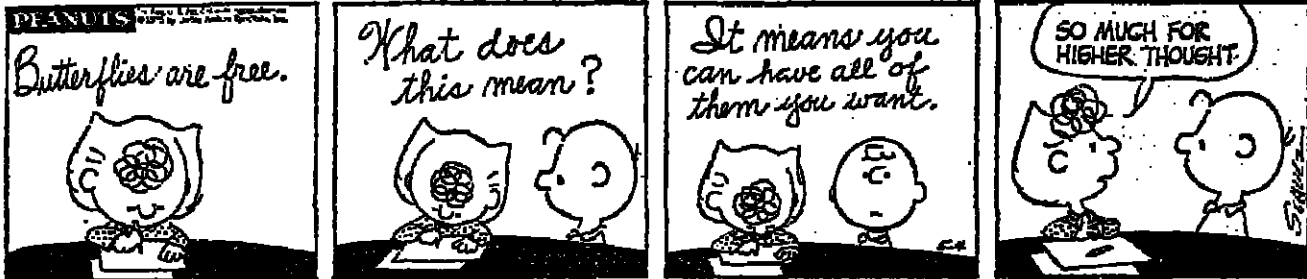
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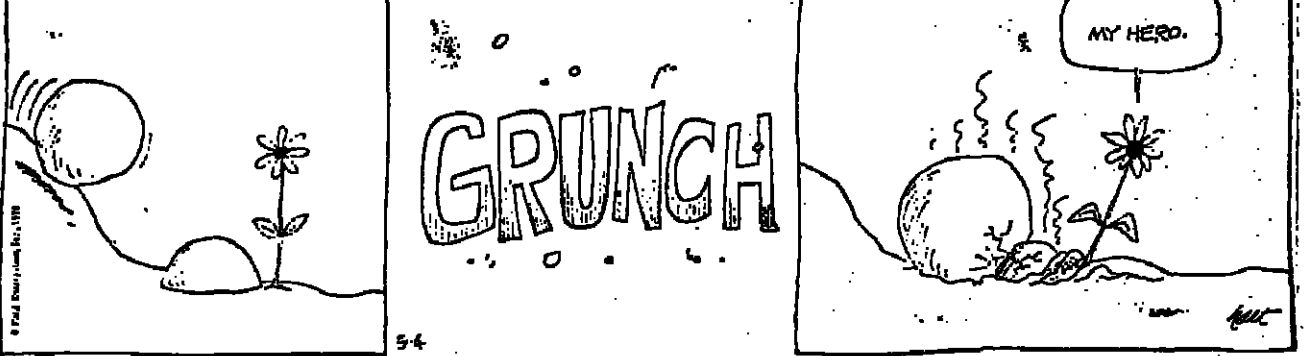
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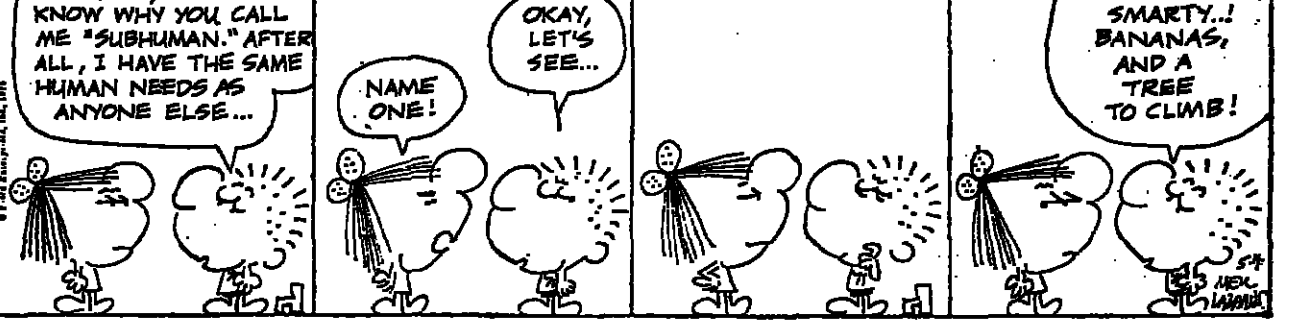
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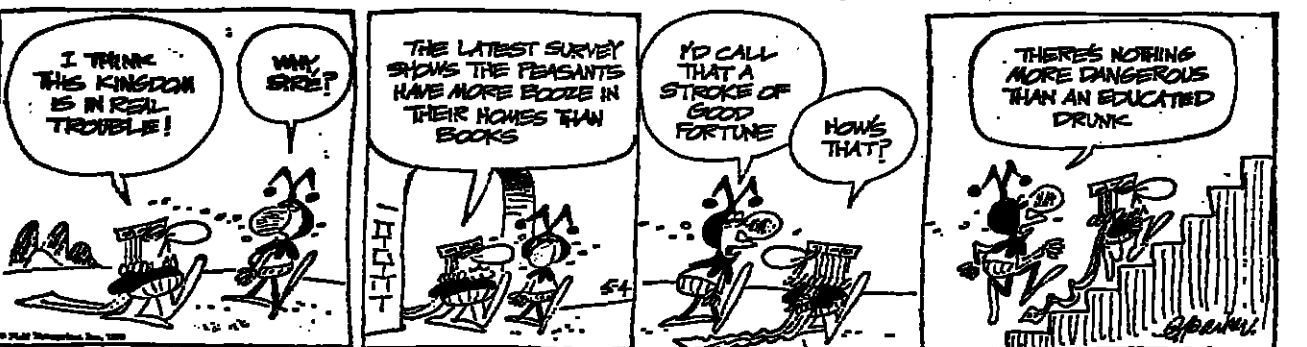
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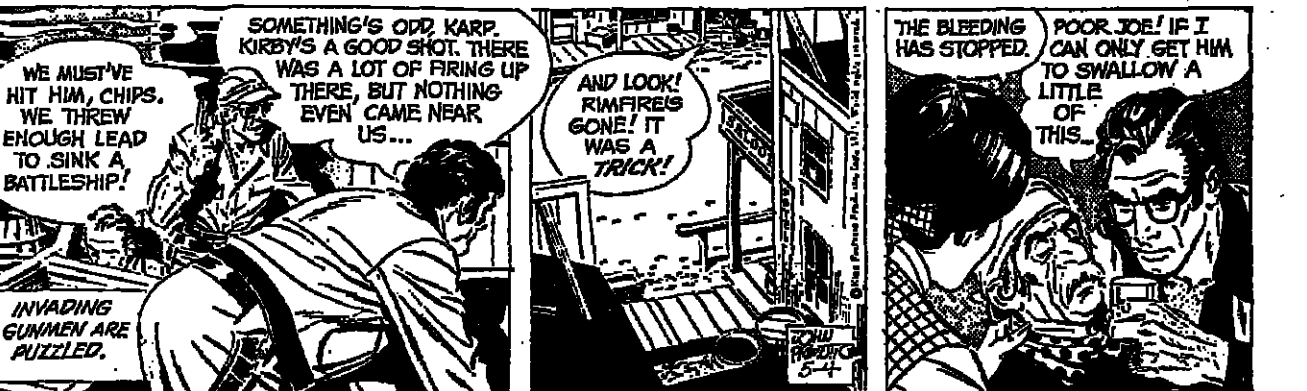
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who reaches a close game contract and then brings it home by skillful play knows that he has a satisfying profit in rubber bridge and can be confident of a big score in a duplicate pair game. But it may be a different story in a head-to-head team match as the diagrammed deal from the recent Spring Nationals demonstrates.

In a Vanderbilt Cup match, Lew Mathe of Los Angeles, one of this country's all-time great players, struggled up to four hearts, as shown, in the face of an opening bid by West. The opening lead was the spade king, taken by the ace in dummy. Bury problems made it unlikely that effective use could be made of dummy's diamonds, so the declarer decided to work on clubs. He discarded a spade on the diamond ace and then led the club king.

West could have done best to

NORTH		EAST	
♠ KQ532	♠ 9	♠ 8	♠ 983
♥ K5	♥ 784	♥ 10	♥ K8632
♦ 74	♦ A Q J 10 9 5	♦ 6	♦ J 10 7 6
♣ A82	♣ K		

SOUTH		WEST	
♠ J87	♠ A Q J 10	♠ 10	♠ 983
♥ 10	♥ 983	♥ 10	♥ K8632
♦ 98543	♦ 6	♦ 6	♦ J 10 7 6
♣ 10	♣ K		

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	2♠	Pass	2♥
2♥	3♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

Across	Down
1. GARDEN	1. PLAIN
2. ARENA	2. RADIUM
3. SAVER	3. ADDITION
4. FEVER	4. TITANIC
5. OSTIO	5. PLANES
6. VITRIFY	6. EEL
7. CARAFE	7. MATERIAL
8. IMAGO	8. TITANIC
9. OPPONENT	9. ADMINISTRATION
10. THIS	10. MISTAKE
11. JUPITER	11. REFIN
12. ANNOY	12. FRENCHMEN
13. GOING	13. OUT
14. DIES	14. OATH
15. TIE	15. BLUE
16. SHANT	

DENNIS THE MENACE



A GUY COULD STARVE TO DEATH CHEWIN' STEAK! THAT'S WHY I LIKE SOMETHIN' FAST... LIKE HAMBURGER.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: FAYE TOOTH BENT FLAY
Answer: Obviously not right from the start - LEFT AT THE POST

BOOKS

SIXTIES GOING ON SEVENTIES

By Nora Sayre, Arbor House, 419 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THE first section of Nora Sayre's collection of reports and criticism is called "Exercises in Upheaval" and the articles fairly clatter with the din, the shouts and alarms, the confusion of voices of the demonstrations and confrontations of the late 1960s. Her lead for the account of the disturbances at the Democratic Convention in Chicago begins, "Such blood released from bruised and broken veins, from foreheads, scalps and mouths, from eyesockets, shattered wrists and skulls." Violence is always peering over her shoulder and in seeking to render an account of what happened and why, she is forced to acknowledge it, or even experience it. In Chicago, standing in a crowd of onlookers, she is bowled over as the police suddenly charge. Luckily she is standing behind a fat man whose flesh cushions his impact; as a policeman threatens to strike her, she feebly waves her press pass. "Ooops, press," he says, moving on to another head.

Poking around in Watts in 1968, she is again caught up in the possibility of violence, its validity as a tactic. "So you end by supporting what the militants say, and fearing what they will do—while remembering that their own death will come sooner than yours." Violence—or the threat of it—in this context must indeed be confronted as a tactic, or at least radical redemptive: Miss Sayre understands its fascination for the powerless, but she herself is scared and sickened by it when she sees it.

I mention this only to emphasize a quality of Nora Sayre's reporting: she is an involved witness, ceaselessly conducting a dialogue with herself, as well as with the other participants. One knows where her sympathies lie, and if she unmask a narcotics agent while doing a story on GI coffeehouses, she warns the coffeehouse owners about him. Yet one gains confidence in her truthfulness. As a freelance reporter, she guards her editorial independence stubbornly and her sympathies only serve to make the flaws of the left all the more evident.

Peace in Vietnam and perhaps a weariness with it all have now alienated the demonstrators she wrote about; instead, we have housewives picketing supermarkets. "The radicals on campus have retreated into privation, and Miss Sayre's friends phone her from communes in Vermont to complain about the rigors of farming. The administration and the majority have bought and buried domestic tranquility, but Miss Sayre's reports remind us of what it was like among those who were moved or goaded into testifying with their bodies. As she herself is the first to admit, the radical movement was eventually crippled by repression from without and fractiousness from within—from too many leaders giving conflicting orders to undisciplined troops, raising false

expectations, exhorting pc uniformed youths looking ideals—or kicks. "Cannon Miss Sayre calls the two brothers in Chicago who ecstatic when they in directions which came a mile to go to the limits to lend support to the black bus drivers. "He should go the limits!" cried.

Looking back, it was that a number of people denoting to semantic on those days; the spontaneous risings on campuses and streets, as well as the provocations of the Weather men, in hindsight, to be psychodramas played c actors who were ad-libbing lines because they hadn't the play. Which is not their cause was wrong. Miss Sayre has an ear dialogue, though, and he five quoting provides a de absurd, sometimes funny history of the times. The mander of the Mississippi al Guard testifying on the son State killings: "The difference between stealing melons and stealing col vision sets."

In the remainder of the she moves on to other Timothy F. Leary, off Off way, gothic novels, the of "The World Journal" and other cultural pher Many of these pieces were ten for The New Statesman if they sometimes sound l ters from abroad, they al on an unintended dimen explaining the foreignness selves to us.

Two of the best an personal—one about the sive progressive private Miss Sayre attended where one was encouraged to artist and was never quite ever after ("as a black i said to me in Watts," Mis writes, showing that at learned something from reporting. "False promises things worse"); and the about writing for Vogue as ing desperately to work and other OK words in copy. She leaves the latter wondering why women: horrible to one another. haps the mere guilt of female—fighting the insti inferiority—makes certain despise others and we punish them."

She brings the book to with reports on the 1972 eratic and Republican i Conventions. The last comes when the book prevent the GOP delegat entering the convention: They fail, of course, a convention presides ov demise of the anti-war m The last sentence reads epiphany: "What went on was back in the streets: pressed memory of bad d were over."

Richard R. Lingeman books for The New York

CROSSWORD By Will

ACROSS										DOWN									
1 Tales	41 Corners	18 Locomoti								1 Six, in Madrid	42 Roman h								
6 Buddy	42 Had a shortage	22 First-clas								2 Italian river	43 Dull finis								
10 Pet for Mao	43 Fixes potatoes	23 Utopia								3 Grapes	44 Greek sh								
14 Raise	44 Very good!	24 Swing m								4 Alias, in Boom	45 Compani								
15 Pursue	45 Jacket	25 Manipula								5 Caravan	46 Stuns								
16 Short time: Sp.	46 On one's	26 Entrance								6 Utter disorder	47 Cattle fe								
17 Likely	47 Pathwork	27 Star in L.								7 Damage	48 one								
19 Concerning	48 Derby, for one	28 Dishes								8 Cancel	49 brains								
20 Sea signal	49 "I give up!"	29 Dishes								9 Alps, etc.: Abbr.	50 British n								
21 Bourke-White	50 Lenient	30 Dishes								10 Excellent	51 French p.								
22 Behaved	51 India et al.	31 Volcano:								11 Hurry	52 Sun disk								
23 Predecessor of John XXIII	52 Consumed	32 Stained								12 Mink's relative	53 Denier								
24 Often-wild cards		33 Actor Jok								13 Bretton	54 Merkel								
25 Delirious		34 Actor Jok																	
26 River to English Channel		35 Actor Jok																	
27 French thoughts		36 Actor Jok																	
31 Kicked for the extra point		37 Actor Jok																	
38 1958 Oscar winner		38 Actor Jok																	
39 Where, in Spain		39 Actor Jok																	
37 Males, as a naval rig		40 Actor Jok																	
38 Sports-page listings		41 Actor Jok																	
40 Count of music		42 Actor Jok																	

ملک و ملت

